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Attorney for Defendant DAMIEN TORRES

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	Case No. 1:22-CR-00250-JLT-SKO
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>STIPULATION TO EXCLUDE TIME &amp;</b>
vs.	)	<b>CONTINUE STATUS CONFERENCE</b>
	)	<b>HEARING; ORDER</b>
DAMIEN TORRES,	)	
	)	Date: January 18, 2023
Defendant.	)	Time: 1:00 p.m.
	)	Court: Hon. Sheila K. Oberto

This matter is set for status conference on January 18, 2023. As set forth below, the parties now move, by stipulation, to continue the status conference hearing to March 29, 2023.

On May 26, 2021, the Court issued General Order 631, which provided for a reopening of the courthouse in June 2021, recognized the continued public health emergency, continued to authorize video or teleconference court appearances in various cases, and noted the court's continued ability under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (the "Act") to continue trials and other matters, excluding time under the Act. On June 27, 2022, the Court issued General Order 652, which "authorized the use of videoconference and teleconference

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1 technology in certain criminal proceedings under the in the Eastern District of  
 2 California.” This and previous General Orders highlight and were entered to address  
 3 public health concerns related to COVID-19.

4 Although the General Orders address the district-wide health concern, the  
 5 Supreme Court has emphasized that the Speedy Trial Act’s end-of-justice provision  
 6 “counteract[s] substantive openendedness with procedural strictness,” “demand[ing]  
 7 on-the-record findings” in a particular case. *Zedner v. United States*, 547 U.S. 489, 509  
 8 (2006). “[W]ithout on-the-record findings, there can be no exclusion under”  
 9 §3161(h)(7)(A). *Id.* at 507. Moreover, any such failure cannot be harmless. *Id.* at 509;  
 10 *see also United States v. Ramirez-Cortez*, 213 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2000)  
 11 (explaining that a judge ordering an ends-of-justice continuance must set forth  
 12 explicit findings on the record “either orally or in writing”).  
 13

14 Based on the plain text of the Speedy Trial Act—which *Zedner* emphasizes as  
 15 both mandatory and inexcusable—General Orders 611, 612, 617, 631 and 652 require  
 16 specific supplementation. Ends-of-justice continuances are excludable only if “the  
 17 judge granted such continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of justice  
 18 served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the  
 19 defendant in a speedy trial.” 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(7)(A). Moreover, no such period is  
 20 excludable unless “the court sets forth, in the record of the case, either orally or in  
 21 writing, its reason or finding that the ends of justice served by the granting of such  
 22 continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy  
 23 trial.” *Id.*  
 24

25 The General Orders exclude delay in the “ends of justice.” 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(7).  
 26 Although the Speedy Trial Act does not directly address continuances stemming from  
 27 pandemics, natural disasters, or other emergencies, this Court has discretion to order  
 28

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1 a continuance in such circumstances. For example, the Ninth Circuit affirmed a two-  
2 week ends-of-justice continuance following Mt. St. Helens' eruption. *Furlow v. United*  
3 *States*, 644 F.2d 764 (9th Cir. 1981). The court recognized that the eruption made it  
4 impossible for the trial to proceed. *Id.* at 767-68. The coronavirus is posing a similar,  
5 albeit more enduring, barrier to the prompt proceedings mandated by the statutory  
6 rules.

7  
8 In light of the societal context created by the foregoing, this Court should  
9 consider the following case-specific facts in finding excludable delay appropriate in  
10 this particular case under the ends-of-justice exception, §3161(h)(7). If continued, this  
11 Court should designate a new date for the status conference. *United States v. Lewis*,  
12 611 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting any pretrial continuance must be  
13 "specifically limited in time").  
14

15 **STIPULATION**

16 Defense Counsel, Serita Rios, and Assistant United States Attorney, Laurel  
17 Montoya, hereby stipulate as follows:

18 1. By previous order, this matter was set for a status conference hearing on  
19 January 18, 2023.

20 2. Through this stipulation, defendant moves to continue the status  
21 conference hearing until March 29, 2023, and to exclude time between January 18,  
22 2023, and March 29, 2023.

23 3. The parties agree and stipulate, and request that the Court find the  
24 following:

25 a. Counsel for defendant desires additional time to obtain and  
26 review discovery, consult with defendant, conduct investigation and to discuss  
27 potential resolution with the government.  
28

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1           b. Counsel for defendant believes that failure to grant the above-  
2 requested continuance would deny them the reasonable time necessary for effective  
3 preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.

4           c. The government does not object to the continuance.

5           d. In addition to the public health concerns cited by General Orders  
6 611, 612 and 617 presented by the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, an ends-of-justice  
7 delay is particularly apt in this case because counsel or other relevant individuals  
8 have been encouraged to telework and minimize personal contact to the greatest  
9 extent possible. It will be difficult to avoid personal contact should the hearing  
10 proceed. For these reasons, the court has encouraged the parties to enter this  
11 stipulation.  
12

13           e. Based on the above-stated findings, the ends of justice served by  
14 continuing the case as requested outweigh the interest of the public and the  
15 defendant in a trial within the original date prescribed by the Speedy Trial Act.  
16

17           f. For the purpose of computing time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18  
18 U.S.C. §3161, et seq., within which trial must commence, the time period of January  
19 18, 2023 to March 29, 2023, inclusive, is deemed excludable pursuant to 18  
20 U.S.C. §3161(h)(7)(A) because it results from a continuance granted by the Court at  
21 defendant's request on the basis of the Court's finding that the ends of justice served  
22 by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a  
23 speedy trial.  
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25           4. Nothing in this stipulation and order shall preclude a finding that other  
26 provisions of the Speedy Trial Act dictate that additional time periods are excludable  
27 from the period within which a trial must commence.  
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1 **IT IS SO STIPULATED.**

2  
3 Dated: January 11, 2023

4 */s/ Serita Rios*

5 **Serita Rios**  
6 Attorney for Defendant

7 Dated: January 11, 2023

8 */s/ Laurel Montoya*

9 **Laurel Montoya**  
10 Assistant U.S. Attorney

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11  
12 **ORDER**

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14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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16  
17 Dated: 1/11/2022

18 *Sheila K. Oberto*  
19 **Sheila K. Oberto**  
20 United States Magistrate Judge

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